The undersigned invite purchasers of men's Spring Clothing, for their own use, to their large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of out, make and selection of goods No pains are spared to have everything well made, and well and appropriately trimmed so as to give the greatest value to the pur-

claser for the amount of money paid. As we sever deviate from the marked prices in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as I -w or lower then can be found elsewhere of the same quality in every respect. Our custom department never gave so ib universal satisfaction as during the present senson. The Cutters are first-cinas,

and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found. The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in Boys' Ciothing supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assorting ready in store is large and more desirable than ever.

ALVRED MUNROE & Ca., No. 441 Broadway.

between Canal and Grand-sts. DON'T FORGET.-When you are walking down BOON T. FORGET.—When you are wantly become a product of the produc

PARIS SOFT HATS .- A choice supply received Leary & Co., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

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A large assertment just received by S. J. Paronesus, Agent for the manufacturer, J. Coupin of Air. No. 156 William et., corner of Arc.

SPRING GAITLES AND PROMENADE BOOTS There are decided attractions for men, women and children, at CANTELL'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 515 DEDALWAY. This bright Spring weather suggests the propriety of replicing the Winter "free coverings" with elegant and confectation fastons. For Ladies' Gallers, Gentlemen's Boots and Children's Snoes, there is no place like Cantrally.

G. OD BOOTS-GOOD GAITERS-GOOD SHOES. -ATKINS, NO. 114 FULTON ST. offers a magnificent assortinent Spring styles, of his own materifacture, at moderate prices. To ality of the above made by WATKINS is too well known to need

LADIES' GAITERS .- A handsome foot requires a bands are covering, and the ladies who agree with us in the opinion should purchase their Gatters at Mr. J. R. Millers's No. 338 Bewery. The Gatters of his manufacture are not only elegant in appearance, but are durable, comfortable and chesp.

SAVE YOUR ARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS
FROM MOTHE.—In putting away Glothing, Furs. Guranes, each for the season, aprinkle freely with Labors' Magnetic Insect powers. It is natural death to everything of the lussed specific Moths will not come mear it. Threw about your Carpets, Bedding, Glosets, &c. It is perfectly clean. Upholoterers should put it in all Fornitors. Cleaters, Dry Goods, Merchanats, Manifesturers, Portices and Gardens as should use theely—
Moths in firs, bugs in beds,
Roseless crawling but your floor,
Rats and mice in burns and sheds.
These shall never plague your more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the macete that antery;
All the inacete that antery;
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All the inacete that antery.
Lyon's Powden is blarted as to mankind, but will kill all house-insects, garden werns, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pitts are nor death to rate and mions. Sold everywheres.
Bamps Flacks, Zic.; regular sizes, Soc. and \$1.

Hearnes & Park Nos. Island it Park Row, N. Y.
House ships, and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

Gas Fixtures. SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS

GAS FIXTURES.

We also now opening some saw STYLES

of Oas Chandellers that exceed anything of the kind ever offered in this city both for party and the capture of the kind ever offered in this city both for property and the capture of the kind ever offered in this city both for the capture of the city both for the capture of the capt

Persons in want of Chandras our stock.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co.,
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Beautiful sets for Dinner, Tes and Breakfast.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. Price from \$50 to \$125.

From the state of The new Pamily Machines, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting

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The prices of all our blackines have been greatly reduced.

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NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 485 Brondway, New York.

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No. 495 Brondway, New York,
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Of the three prominent Machines now before the public, a have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and honestly believe GROVEK & BAKKE's to be the very best we have seen."—[Delaware State Reporter.

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AQUARIA—AQUARIA.—Just received a fine lot of Gold Fish, and a variety of other kinds for the Aquarium. Best found to the city. Takes of all sizes and prices at the Aquarium D pot, No. 32 Fusions.4, N.Y. B. Greenwood.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 685 proposes.

Summer Suks, Finaspile Duess Goods.

Also, article of the Greatest Novily from the East ladies, Wisdeeds and Kerall.

RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & CO 8 KADI-CAL CURE THURS. Also, SILK ELESTIC STOCKINGS for various velos, SUPPORTERS and Scientific Beauty Instruments for deformittee made to order. No. 2 Vescy-st., Actor House, N. Y. Ledior private resents, and fernals attendant.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.

To everybody afflicted with Bar DRESS. To everybody troubled by DANDRUFF.

To everybody annoyed by the HARR FALLING OUT. To everybody suffering from SICK HEADACHE.

A remedy at last discovered.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.

The proprietors of this justly, celebrated preparation beg to effect the Marsvilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to demounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results, nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long-winded testimonials: suffice it to my, the Marsvilla with bring back the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and, if used as directed, with produce clossy Culls, and preserve to the hair its NATURAL COLOR, Blough one live to the age of three score and ten.

Soil by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Occale Dealers, and by the proprietors.

CHARLES ERREST & Co., Perfumers, No. 96 Maiden lane, New York,

Price of cears.

REAR THE TESTIMONY!

EASTON, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.

Dr. F. Husering sys & Co., 1

Your Systelfiels are atenuity gaining advocates in this vicinity.

Some are enthusiastic. All that give them a fair trial unite their testimony of the hoppy results. Several families that I have supplied have not called a physician since I have kept the remaching, previous to that time, they had done so often.

One neighbor says he should be under the necessity of employing a doctor half the time, if he did not keep a supply of your pre-edies on hand. send you some strong testimonials if desired.

Price 25 cents per bax, with directions. Six baxes \$1. N. B.—A full set of Hunstanty's Homoratus Syrcitics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, \$5, do. in plain case, \$4; family case of 15 boars and book, \$2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price.

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GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!! of all sizes, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order. D.ps.; No. 156 William, corner of Ann. st.

A GIFT TO CLERGYMEN.

ortance of a reliable attick in every boose that will attending Matia, Flows, Bedbogs, Anta, Rosobes, acts, Rets and Mice, &c., but that is harmless upon or in the hands of children, induces us to present a this wonderful attick to every clergyman attending ask anniversaries. Lyon's Magnetic Issect Powner

Can be relied upon to externizate everything of the insect species. Its discovery was very remarkable. A company of the inner the first color of the latter of the first color of the fi

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATUS. "EXECUTIVE MANSON, Washington, Jan. 31, 1854. "Mr. EMANCEL LYCK—Dear Str. I have the pleasant to inform you that the Royal Commission of the World's Fair at Los of the New warded you a Media and Certificate for the good value of your Magnetic Fowders, be:

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompathed by a certificate of Frince Albert.

IT is Faker From Poison.

Mr. E. Lyon—Dear Sir. We have smalyzed and tested your Mignatic Fowders, and find them perfectly larmlies to mankind and demestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and how the.

and de freette autmals, but certain death when maked by search and the ets.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. R. me, Supermendent of the New York Hospital.

Mr. John L. R. me, Supermendent of the New York Hospital.

Mr. John L. R. me, Supermendent of the New York Hospital,

asys, "he has a xp lide all the beng, ante, rozahes, morta, dec.

with Lyon's Powers, and finds it of immense value."

Every factioner and house Keeper must have a direct interest in
an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Aster, St.

Nickeline and Mr. trapellian Hots be; to Judge Meige, President of
the American Institute: James Gordon Beanett, Gen. Winflich
Sortt, Cyris W. Field, L. M. Pense of the Pise Points Massion,

&c. Jinge Meige says. "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of
instituel importance. The Farmer's Club have tested it throughly. It will destrey locates, gresshoppers, arts, moths, bugs, and all
venills. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made

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Rate and Mice cannot be reached by a powder, hence are killed

by a Mankeric Pill.

The scattle's are rapidly finding their way into every town.

Where not found they can be ordered through any meronant, as Asceless are established in every large place.

Cleraymen are invited to receive a package Gratis during this are k. No more pleasing remembrance will attach to your visit in New-York than will arise from being rid of these peaks at home. The Pewder, when burned in a room, kills floss, musactors, &c. Barnes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row.

Opposite the Astor House.

CAUTION

All persons are hereby forbidden, under the penalties of the aw, egainst purchasing Newisco Machines of Writteey & Lyon a their agents, as their livense from me is this day revoked. K. Howe, jt.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and German workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN S. No. 415 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Chespert Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Gleening, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hait.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers TO THE LADIES ONLY !- The VICTORIA BAN-

DAGE, (or permedical protector), is now roady at the Trues Establishment of Messra MARSH & Co., No. 2 Veseyet, Astor House. Lettles waited upon by a female in private salesrooms. For Scient Houseas & Co.'s, Milliad's, &c. CRISTADARO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all in either hemisphere. His assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Frants, Haif Wigs, etc., is now complete. His epiculial Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every see Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M PATRICK, sole manufacture of the above celebrated Sarks and PATRICK, sole manufacture of the above celebrated Sarks and PATRICK POWDER-PROOF DEFIANACE LOCKS and GROSS BARS-also, Fire and Burglar Frod Sidenosarus and Parrick Sarks, for silver-plate, &c. Dept. No. 63 Murray 4t., corner of Gollege-place. (Formerly No. 192 Penriet.)

FISHING TACKLE to great variety, and of prime quality, for sale by Willisings & Damerel, No. 53 Nasson.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is latereded for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

53 Nassan at., near Maiden-lane.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Generally & Co.

Gov. Banks has nominated the gentlemen who are to be the new Judges of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, as established by the last Legislature. Among the nominees are the Hon. Charles Allen of Worcester and Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield, the fermer to be Chief-Justice. These nominations have to be confirmed by the Executive

We print, this morning, some interesting intelligence from Mexico, received at New-Orleans yesterday. The confusion of that unhappy country is by no means cleared away, but there are some symptoms of promise. The Liberals have gained possession of the Pacific ports, and the Church party are talking of an enormous loan. This seems to argue a desperation in their affairs which may well encourage those who still hope for a better future for Mexico. On the same party there is also talk of ejecting Miramon and reinstating Zuloaga in his place. We trust, however, soon to hear that this faction has been definitely put down, and tranquillity finally restored to the country.

A NEEDFUL CAUTION.

A European War, that great event which hitherto bas marked epochs, this generation is about to witness. This grand spectacle of the encounter of the most powerful and the most cultivated nations that now exist, or that ever have existed on the face of the globe, has no spectators except ourselves far enough off, among civilized people, to watch it with anything akin to calmness. Wno will venture to predict what may be the map of Europe a twelvementh hence ! 'And what nationabity on that continent can look forward to even that brief future, without a feeling of dread or hope ! To us it presents quite other questions. A Government at Washington at all tolerable this side of revolution and at all competent to any mental process this side of idiocy, will be very careful to keep clear of this conflict. Left at peace, while the rest of the world is filled with the hot blood of the fearful passion of nations, we, by the mere advantage of our position, and the calmness which comes of it, will, or at least ought to, grow wiser and better. While other nations are lapsing back to barbarism-for such war is-and the arts of peace are, in a measure, neglected, men and money withdrawn, in some measure, from manufactures, from trade and from agriculture, we may, at least, preserve our civilization untouched, our national character free from the demoralizing influence of war, and hold ourselves in readiness tor the pursuits of peaceful industry when peace and prosperity shall again smile upon the world. Not that we mean to vaunt ourselves because we are, and are to be, fortunate in an exemption, in some degree, from a terrible evil, which is about to overwhelm our neighbors; but the fact is not to be gainsayed that, given two nations, one at peace and one at war, the former, when the war is finished, is by comparison far shead of her sister in all that makes the true greatness of nations. God may make the wrath of man to praise him, but man is never in wrath that he does not have to pay the penalty.

But though we may hope not to fare so badly as those immediately engaged in this European strife and especially may trust to escape its worst mora consequences, yet that it must have a very active and important influence upon our trade, and all the pursuits of industry among us, there can be no question. Should it prove a very unfavorable influence, it will almost utterly ruin us. Ships have been, up to this moment, for a year or two past, so unprofitable a property, that the question has

have within three weeks reached a point of depression almost as low as that touched in the wildest and most abandoned moments of the crisis of 1857. Breadstuffs are rising in value, and barns and granaties are empty; while, for the first time, we believe, in the history of American commerce Flour has been imported from France, and still more is on the way to this Continent. Reports of railroad directors, which come in at this season present the affairs of their Companies in a wors condition of inactivity and debt than the mosdespending had feared. A high and increasing price of food, and a continued stagnation of business are not a promise of prosperity; and although in some branches of trade there has been a partia revival, and in the ordinary course of events, should we have a good crop this Summer, a return of better times seemed probable, yet affairs are in so critical a condition that even a slight disturbing cause must prove a check to the prosperity we have been hoping for.

We must remember that our interests are to closely interwoven with those of Europe to admit of the expectation that out of her misfortunes and trads is to come to us great material gain. It is true, that if we shall have any breadstuffs to sell next Autumn, we are sure of a market, and to get them to market insures increased activity to all our means of internal transportation, and, perhaps, in some degree, to our sheps. But the fields have but just begun to be green with the crops of the ext Autumn. England, as well as ourselves, has a mercantile marine lying idle, which will compete with us for the carrying trade of the world, and which Austria has no navy to interfere with. The calculation that American securities will be sought for foreign investment, is not a very safe oue The Powers at war will need immeose sums of money, and will offer, at home, good investments to capital. American securities are at a sad discount-moral as well as financial-abroad; and war loans will be held on the Bourse and at the London Exchange in much higher estimation than the stocks or bonds of American railroads. There is not likely to be any influx of capital into our coffers because foreigners think it is safer here than in their own What legitimate business may come to us, let us wait for and be thankful for, but any hope that this is to be large'y increased by the condition of affairs in Europe will prove fallacious. A speculative fever among us will lead to certain disaster. worse, in our present critical condition, than any we have known before. Though we are not where we shall feel the full force of the gale, we are on the edge of it, and we have nothing to do but to keep under short and easy sail, and wait for better weather. To shake out our reefs, in the hope of sooner making port, will only lose us our topmasts. and perhaps send us to the bottom; while, if we keep all snug, and continue to repair damages, we shall be in good condition to avail ourselves of the smooth sea and pleasant breezes which are sure to come when the burricane, which will strew the sea with wreck, shall have passed away.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The proceedings at the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, as reported in our yesterday's paper, afford a curious commentary upon the frankness and sincerity of those who so bitterly denounced the proxy bill lately before the Legisla ture. That bill was spoken of as a " wespon for " subjugating a religious society," an " attempt to "dragoon a missionary association." The advocates of the present order of things in the American Tract Society, if they have the slightest sense of shame left, ought, one would think, to be a little careful how they talk about subjection and dragooning. A more thorough specimen of attempted dragooning and subjection than was exhibited at the meeting on Wednesday, it would be very difficult to find, though, thank Heaven, it was not entirely successful. Not Tammany Hall itself was ever the scene of a more thorough specimen of the attempted enforcement of gog law than was the

Academy of Music on that occasion. The opponents of the proxy bill employed as their chies, in fact almost their sole argument against it, the suggestion that to allow a vote by proxy would deprive the society of all the benefits of preliminary discussion; that all questions to come before the meetings would be decided beforeband, and all attempts on the part of the members present to inform and enlighten each other frustrated and forestalled. And what opportunity is allewed, under the existing system, to the members present at the meetings, to enlighten each other by public discussion ? Those who wish for light on that question are referred to the proceedings of the society at their annual meeting, as rereported in Weinesday's papers. There was evidently a fixed determination on the part of the majority present to prevent any discussion or any suggestions on the part of anybody not on their side-a determination in which the presiding officer shared, and which was carried out not only by raising questions of order and by making motions to lay upon the table, but by drowning the voices of the obnoxious speakers by shouts, hisses, and the most unseemly noises.

It was only with the greatest difficulty, and through the interference of one of the majority not wholly lost to all sense of decency and fairness, that the Rev. Dr. Patton obtained a hearing for a resolution which he proposed to offer. But this resolution, when with difficulty it was got before the meeting, was promptly disposed of on a ques tion of order; and when it was again offered by the Rev. Dr. Wolcott, in a shape to evade that objection, that gentleman's mouth was immediately closed by another question of order-and all debate thus effectually prevented, and even the entertainment of the resolution, on the ground that it had been forestalled by a cut-and-dried resolution, already before the meeting, about the election of officers. Upon another resolution, offered by Mr. Jay, the only speech allowed was one against it, by Mr. Daniel Lord, who closed with moving to lay Mr. Jay's resolution on the table, for the avowed purpose of cutting off any reply to his speech-a maneuver in

It evidently had been the intention to hurry through the business, and then to adjourn without giving the minority any opportunity to get their propositions before the meeting. But in this the managers were defeated. The Rev. Mr. Wolcott contrived, in the confusion which followed the choking down of debate on Mr. Jay's resolution, to get possession of the floor, and obliged the majority to meet the question of recommending to the Publishing Committee the publication of a tract calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiments of Evangelical Christians against the slave-trade, and to set forth its wickedness before the nation. The mover could not be prevented been whether scuttling or sailing was the wiser from speaking on his resolution; but as soon as Mr.

speech against it by moving to lay it on the table, thus cutting off all further debate. Of course, Mr. Ketchum's motion was carried.

But a portion of the meeting now found themselves in an awkward predicament. The Rev. Dr. Spring began to feel, as well he might, that the society was standing on the brink of a deep abysa, and were on the point of making shipwreck of marality and God. He was quite willing to let Slavery in the Southern States alone. He had supported the policy of the l'ablishing Committee in refusing to comply with the instructions of the society to issue tracts on the moral exils and vices which Slavery is known to promote. He would much have preferred that the danger with which the country is threatened by the revival of the African sine trade should peter have been brought before the society; but as it had been, it would not, in his opinion, look well for the society to imply, as they did by rejecting the resolution, that trading to Africa for staves, which the law of the land denounces as piracy, was, however, one of those things as to the morality of which the Evang-fiell Cori-tians of this country re not spreed! So, to mend the matter, he proposed a resolution that, in refusing to express any pinion in favor of publishing a tract against the slave-trade, the secrety did not mean to be understord as entertaining the slightest doubt as to the sin of the African slave-trade, or the great wickedness of revising that iniquitous traffic under any

The passage of this resolution appears, however, o us, greatly to have increased the awkwardness of the society's position. How does it happen that the society cannot and should not denounce in a tract that which it feels constrained for very shame's sake to denuance by resolution ! If prior to the passage of Dr. Spring's resolution the society stond on the brink of a deep abyse, it appears to us that since the passage of that resolution it has at least one toot over. That resolution only adds self-stultification to cowardice. Nothing could afford a stronger proof of the necessity of passing the proxy bitl, and thereby enabling the members of the scriety to come to the rescue, than the pass to which it has been brought by those who at present

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

Returns of the proceedings of the newly-constituted English Court for the trial of divorce and matrimonial cases, made to the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Brougham, threaten to renew the controversy by which the establishment of the existing Court was preceded and attended, as to the expediency of allowing divorce at all, and more especially on the petition of the woman.

This return embraces a period of fourteen months, and shows a total of two hundred and eightyeight petitions for dissolution of marriage. Contrary to the original anticipation, there does not seem to have been any special rush at the opening f the Court for the benefits of the act. The applications are pretty equally distributed over the whole period, and would seem to indicate an annual average of some two hundred and fifty applications instead of some thirty, the number suggested as probable by some of the promoters of the bill. However, the period covered is too short to justify any very peremptory conclusion. On the other hand, the applications for judicial separation, which come almost exclusively from wives, and of which the object for the most part is to protect their earnings or property against the husband, and which have amounted in the whole to one hundred and five, have, of late, decidedly di-

Of the petitions for dissolution of marriage just about balf were undefended. The number tried has been forty-three, in six of which cases the divorce was refused, and in the otters granted. There remained an accumulation of a hundred and thirty-four cases, which would seem to show that in addition to the judical force of the Court witl speedily become necessary.

A good deal of scandal is occasioned by the number of undefended cases. It is suggested that in many of these cases there is collusion between the to guard against that, but it is contended that this is impossible without the appointment of some publie officer, whose duty it shall be to sift thoroughly all such cases. The suggestion seems to be, that it is the husband who will collusively allow the case to so against him by default; yet, as the wife cannot obtain a divorce upon the ground of adultery merely, but must charge, further, excessive cruelty. such as to put her in bodily danger, or desertion for two years, a husband must be very decidedly anxious for a separation who submits in silence to unfounded imputations of that sort.

A FRAUD IN FRANCE.

A case has recently occurred in Paris very simi lar to one which lately occupied the public attention here, while the difference of result in the two countries is not so creditable to us as could be desired. It appears that a certain Vicomte de Beaumont de Vassey, a person of position and influential connections, was employed by a company which had obtained a patent for the manufacture of saltpeter, to negotiate a sale of their patent to the Government. He pretended that to effect this object it was necessary to bribe the public functionaries of the War Department, and under that pretense obtained some eight thousand dollars from the company, which money he put into his own pocket. The French style of dealing with the case was to put the Vicomte on trial for swin-fling, of which crime he was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, two years' interdiction of civil rights, and a fine of six hundred dollars. In our American case, a much larger sum of

money was obtained from a manufacturing company to be employed in the bribery, not of the functionaries of an Executive department, but in the still more serious matter of bribing members of the Legislature, and effecting by that corrupt means a change in the laws of the country. The agent in this operation, being brought up before a Complittee of the House of Representatives, contemptuously refused to answer their inquiry what he had done with the money, yet answered sufficiently to lead to the conclusion that, if he answered truly, he had put it into his own pocket. He was committed to prison for refusing to answer, but after a little while was released on a small amount of bail, which he forfeited, and thus escaped any further investigation in that direction. The parties whose money had been intrusted to his hards, or rather their creditors, as they had become insolvent, instead of proceeding against him by a criminal process, institute merely a civil suit to recover their money, which suit, it is well understood, never will come to anything, through apprehensions of the disclosures which the de-

fendant might make. The contrast of these two cases, while it leaves

course for the owner. Securities of a certain class Hiram Ketchum could get the floor, he closed a ge nothing to beast on the score of a high stand ard of public morality, shows our laws very inadequate to meet the corruptions which have unbsipily become too prevalent among us-correptions which, if they go on for a few years to come as they have for a few years past, threaten to render our boasted democratic institutions prything but the blessing which we have been taught to regard them.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12, 1859. Though efforts have been made and countenanced by various leaders to reconcile the differences smorg the Democracy, the President refuses to compronise with Douglas, except upon humilisting conditions, which must be rejected. A movement is now making to unite the North and South prespective of the Administration, with Hunter for President and Douglas for Vice-President, giving the latter the track for 1864. If Douglas will accede, it is supposed this combination can be

Secretary Floyd left this morning, to be absent till after the Virginia election, where his brother is candidate for Congress, and much harassed by Fort Spelling and other matters.

Mr. McLane's principal business in Mexico is to obtain permanent control over the Tehuantepec

cute, an enterprise now not very probable. President Buchanan entertains the idea of changng the principal foreign Ministers, in view of the Furepean war. He has desired an excuse for a

charge some time. Mr. Cerwin is here temporarily on business.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12, 1859. Mr. Greenwood, the recettly-appointed Commissioner f Italian Affairs, has entered upon the duties of his

of Italian Affairs, has energy upon the cfice.

Private dispatches from Mexico, telegraphed from N. w. Orleans to Washington, represent the prospects of the Liberals for taking the capital savery encouraging. The efforts of Miranon to raise money in Europe on the church property are considered as futile, in view of the result condition of affairs on that continent. The taking of the City of Mexico by the Constitutional described merely a question of time. sts is considered merely a question of time.

The Rescue Trials. cial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 12, 1859. Langston was to-day sentenced to pay a fine \$100, and costs of presecution. He spoke half an hour, and was roundly applauded.

Later from Nicaragua. NEW-OBLEANS, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

We have advices from Nicaragua to May 2. No event of importance had happened there since the last previous dates. It was reported that Monsieur Belly was trying hard to buy the Nicaraguan Congress. Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 12, 1859.
The steams up Isabel has arrived here, with Havana dates of the Itth inst. News unimportant. dates of the 10th tust. News unimportant.
Sugar was dull and declining. Molasses was uncharged.

The Lottery Dealers' Case. Augusts, Monday, May 1-p. m. The large-xpected trial of the prosecution agains Swan & Co. for vending lettery tickets, commences Swah & Ce, let verding lettery fickets, commenced to-day in the Superior Court of this (Richmond) Courty, Judge W. W. Holt, presiding. When the care was called, and the counsel on both sides an actured that they were ready, the Hon. A. H. Stephens, for the acfendants, moved that the case be dismissed. Perhaps it would be more correct to say, that a preliminary motion, affecting all the cases, was noted by counsel for ordendants to dismiss the indictivation two grounds.

14. Because the "offense" charged against the accused was not technically a "crime," and therefore not the subject of indicturent. It was contended that the act of 1853, under which the indictment was from ed, should be construed in connection with the

tion ed, should be construed in connection with the act of 1764, both being pare materia, and civil action or the penalties was given to any "informer" or "presenter," and not an indictable offense created. 2c. It was contended, that if the Court should overrule the first ground, and hold that this was an indictable offerse, it could still pronounce no indigment upon the victors, because the statute of PSSS directs that the fercart, upon convection, "shall forfest and pay a sum not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, onealf to be paid to the State and the other to the C Treasurer, etc.; and there was no prosecutor in this ase, the indicts end having been founded on a special are, the house to be Grand Jury.

For the motion—Mesers. Stephens and Toombs. tatha—Attoricy-General McLaus. Judge Heit said, at the close of argument, that the out would hold the motion under advisement until

te-day (to-n errow) morning. The argument was altogether a legal one.

Discontinuance of Mail Routes.

Washington, Thursday, May 12, 1859.
The Territorial routes between Neosho, Missouri
no Albuquerque in New-Mexico, and between Kansas. Muss try and Stockton in California, which by constact last year, have been discontinued, to take affect from the let of July next. The failure of Coueffect from the list of July next. The failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations for the Post-Office Department, the interruptions of the mails, mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, and the consequent reduction of mail matter to a conparatively insignificant amount, are the reasons alleged for the discontinuance of this overland service.

Quetec and Farther Point Tele-

graph Line. Quesac, Thursday, May 12, 1859. The telegraph builders reached Trois Pistole about (to miles tell with city, on the 10th inst., and we ex-ect the line will be completed to Farther Point [50 les further east) in season to transmit the news due at that place on the 27th or 28th inst. Our weekly ine of steamers will all be boarded at Farther Point by the Agent of the Associated Press, to whom and to the Caracian Press the public reports will be telegraphed exclusively, by an arrangement similar to the one which exists with the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia likes.

Eurglary in Last Brookville.

The house of Jonathan Everett of East Brooker was critized by burglers last night, and \$60 in bills, one silver watch, and some silver spoons, taken there-

Sailing of Emigrants and Mission-

Aries for Liberia.

Baltimons, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

The Colonization Society's ship Mary Caroline Stevers sailed at noon to-day for Liberia, with one hundred and fifty-three emigrants, mostly manumitted claves. Three Presbyterian missionaries, namely: the hev. A. Miller and the Revs. James and Thos. Amos also went out in her. The usual religious exercises were held on the occasion.

Death of Capt. Pheatt.

Tolkno, Lorsday, May 11, 1859.
Capt. J. T. Pheatt, formerly of the steamer Northrn Indiana, and lately of the Western Metropolis, died suddenly in this city this morning. Judicial Nominations.

Gov. Banks has selected the following gentlemen to con pose the Judges of the new Superior Court, as established by the last Legislature, the nominations to be confined by the Executive Council: For Chief-Justice, Charles Allen of Worcester; Judges—Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield, Otis P. Lord of Salem, Marcus Montes, in of Analysis Exp. Wilhingson of Dubles. Mortor, jr., of Andover, Eara Wilkinson of Dedham, John A. Andrew of Boston, Henry Vose of Spring-field, Seth Ames of Cambridge, James D. Colt of Pittsheld, Thomas Russell of Boston.

A collision took place between the steamers Lucy May and Codar Rapids on the Upper Mississippi on Frinay night of last week, by which the former was sunk with the less of three lives.

TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERALS Capture of the Pacific Ports. GREAT CONFUSION OF PARTIES.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12, 1859. The Tennessee brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 1st of May. The news is important.

PLOTS TO OUST MIRAMON.

Gen. Kobies was at Jalapa with 1,000 men. He had ssued a decree forbidding the passage of the American nail.

Great confusion existed at the capital, where hange in the Presidency was daily expected, and an outbreak consequently feared.

Miran on was trying to raise money from European capitalists on a pledge of the church property, the Archbishep consenting to the mortgage.

The English and Frence fleets were still at Sacri-

The steamship Tennessee has arrived, from Vera Cruz 8th inst. Guadalajara had been taken, and the capture of

T-pic, San Blas, Colima and Manzanille by the Laberals is confirmed. Gen. Mejia had been completely routed by the Libernis, with the lass of 500 prisoners, among whom

is reported to be the General himself. Ger. Robies was still at Jalapa, surrounded by Gers. Ampudia, Llave and Traconts, all waiting the result of matters at the capital. If driven close, Re-

bles will pronounce.

The indignation of the British residents against Mr. Otway is very strong. Milanen Lad decreed the closing of all the Gulf

Plots were in existence to oust Miramon and rein state Zulenga.

The clergy were trying to raise money, and a loan of \$40,000,000 was proposed.
The entire position of affairs is squally.

Minister McLane had returned to Vera Cruz in bad healtn.

PERSONAL.

-Intelligence has recently been received of the

death of Dr. Henry Abbott, at Kafr-el-Aish, on the 3(t) of March last. He has been for a long time ill, and has gradually grown worse since the death of his brother, Dr. George Abbott, at Alexandria, in January, a loss which he felt severely. Dr. Abbott, originally, entered the service of Mahammed Ati, as surgeon, but afterward settled at Cairo, as a physician, where he married an Eastern lady. It was here that he made the valuable Egyptian collection, which is well known as the best in the world. He expended upon it over \$100,000, and sent it to this country for exhibition. It is hoped that this collection, which probably could not be replaced for any sun, will be deposited in the New-York Historical Seciety, as it can be purchased for only \$30,000. Dr. Abbett was an -othusiastic antiquery, and learned in Egyptian lore. To his friends, he was endeared by his secial and private virtues.

- Sir Alian MacNab, the Canadian notability, now resident in England, is trying to be elected to Parlisment from Brighton. Sam Slick Haliburton is pursuing the same honor at Laucaster.

-Thomas Francis Meagher is soon to publish, in The Irish News, a series of papers entitled "Moraing, Noon and Night in New-York."

-Mr. Bigelow writes to the Post, from Naples, April 18, as follows: "I had the good fortune to meet Scuator Sunner yesterday afternoon, walking in the Villa Reale. He was looking extremely well, much better than when I last saw him in New-York. He is encouraged to anticipate an entire recovery by Autumn. He left for Rome this morning, to witness be ceremonies of Ho v Week, and expects to be once more in the hands of his physicisus in Parts early in May. He says he has passed a studious, not to say a laborious Winter, at Montpelier, where there is

lamous library, in which he spent most of his time." - Dr. Bethune and his wife reached Naples on Saturday merning, the 16th of April, forty nautical days rom New-York. Mrs. Bethuse bore the voyage very weil, and the Doctor himself was looking very well. He expected to set out in a week or two for Switzer land via Rome.

- The King of Naples, says Mr. Bigelow, (April the continuance of his life is now only a question of days, if not of hours. The bulletin of "the Tee Sicnies" becomes every day more and more discouraging. No one here expects him to last through the current week. The new ministry for his son is said to have been already agreed upon.

POLITICAL.

- The election in this city, New-Brunswick, N. J., on the !th, for charter officers, result d in the triumph of the whole Republican ticket with the exception of one Councilman. There were three tickets in the fiel - Republican, Democratic and American.

Two Years' Constitutional Amendment foot up follows: Yess, 19,814; Nays, 13,002; majority for the Amendment, 6,812. -The Republicans of Minnesota have called

-Returns from 242 towns in Massachusetts on the

State Convention at St. Paul on the 20th of Jane next to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and two Representatives in Congress. Tag Democrats of the same State have called their Convention to meet at St. Paul on the 17th of August.

"We have just received," says The St. Louis Democrat, "intelligence of the election, on Monday inst, of J. F. St. James, e.q., to the office of Mayor of the City of Ste. Genevieve, Missiouri. Mr. St. James was among the first and boldest advocates of Free-Soilism in Missouri, and is known and recognized throughout the State as one among the ablest of the thousands of young men in our State who have enrolled themselves under the Republican banner for the battle in 1860. National Democracy has not even the boldness to offer any opposition to his election. Thus the towns and cities along our rivers and railreads are continually giving expression to a f-cling which is finding its way rapidly into the interior. From every part of the State the most cheering news is daily reaching us. The results of the coming elections are already beginning to be shadowed forth. The 'question of time' itself is almost settled. The fall of the Slave power is now inevitable.

LAND REFORM .- The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW of Pennsylvania addressed a large audience on this subject, last evening, at Palace Gardens, and at the close of the lecture, the following resolutions were unani mously adopted: